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MR. GLADSTONE REPLIES TO MR. LABOU CHERE'S ATTACK.

THE EAST APRICAN COMPANY, THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

TOUCHED UPON-COLONEL SAUNDERSON NAMES THINGS LIVELY FOR A TIME.

London, Feb. 3 - Colonel Edward James Saunderson (Conservative), member for North Armagh, afforded the House of Commons a brief spell of amusement to-day, in explaining why he recently charged John Roche (Anti-Parnellite) member for East Galway, with stealing deer The honorable member, he said, had challenged him to prove the charge. He produced a report of the prosecution of a Mr. Poche in 1876 for stealing deer. The report contained an expression of regret on the part of the defendant act, and showel that Mr. Roche had defendant," Colonel Saunderson asked, "the same gentleman who now site as the member for East

The enestion evoked much laughter. Roche explained that the deer in question was a wild animal that he had shot on a farm rested by him. Though he was charged, the summons was withdrawn. Mr Roche added that if he found a deer straying on his land to-morrow Mr. Roche's explanation was greeted with laughter and cheers by the Irish members and with cries to Colonel Saunderson to apologize. Colonel Saunderson, however, doggedly kept his seat, and refused to make any After a few minutes' clamor the Speaker called for order.

The debate on the address proceeded monotously until Henry Labouchere proposed an amendment in favor of withdrawing entirely from Iganda. Mr. Labouchere's speech, however, disapinted the Opposition, who had expected a heavy The tone of uncompromising hostility was lacking. The speech was in the nature of a friendly remonstrance with the Ministers for not having cut loose at once from the responsibilities inherited from the Conservatives.

After vindicating the right of the House of Commons to control the Government's foreign policy, Mr. Labouchere addressed himself to the said, that the action of the Government in Egypt had been necessary often to maintain the law, ceased the better it would be for all concerned, as the Khedive and his people were unalterably opposed to the British regime. He hoped that the Government would treat with France in a hiendly spirit on questions concerned in the It would be a disgrace to the without having fulfilled their pledges to leave

Referring to the understanding that Lord Salisof war between Italy and France, Mr. Labouchere Government was in no wise responsible if Italy, the people. in consequence of her membership of the Triple Alliance, went to war with France. In that case Italy must be left to fight her own battles. Uganda, Mr. Labouchere ridiculed the pretensions of the East African Company to a mission of civilization. The prospectus of the company, with its mingling of trade and philanthropy, smacked of humbug, such as Horatio Rottonley, of the Hansard Union, might have put his name to. The real power of the company lay in the spirit of Jingoism behind it. He would warn the House that if this sort of thing continued, the British Minister of the Crown. (Liberal cheers.) Recurring to the subject of Jingoism behind it. He would warn the House that if this sort of thing continued, the British Empire would go to pieces like an overfilled balloon. Ironical laughter from the Opposition greeted this statement, but, raising his voice, Mr.

Jingoism behind it. He would warn the House that if this sort of thing continued, the British After a short but stormy debate the Chamber decided to authorize the prosecution of Deputy Zerbi.

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Mr. Gladstone replied that Mr. Labouchere might better have reserved his speech also until the vote in question came up. As to the relations of Italy to the Triple Alliance and France, he was not aware that anything had occurred since the accession of the present Government to power to cause uneasiness about Great Britain's foreign relations. The Government had aimed to main-tune external security and internal peace in Exppt, and, he trusted, would be able to restore the desired harmony between the native Government

and, he trusted, would be able to recover the desired barmony between the native Government and Great Britain. A spirit of conciliation, he believed, animated the Frenen Government, and this spirit would be reciprocited, although he declined to express an opinion attecting England's liberty of action in the matter of remote or immediate withdrawal from Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone also commended warmly the French Government for its temperate and friendly action during the recent Egyptian crisis. He deprecated any discussion of the Uganda matter before Sir terald Porfal, Government Commissioner to Uganda, returned and reported on the present situation there. "If it be shown that we have incurred a responsibility in Uganda," he said, "it will be incumbent upon us to disclurge the debt of homer." Mr. Gladstone's final statement that Pertai, although having no administrative mission, might be useful in an administrative espacity, was received with ironical laughter by the Opposition.

e Opposition. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition.

the Opposition.

Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, apologized amid cheers and laughter for presuming to intervene in the domestic quarrel between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Labouchere. He thought, however, it was important to know that the Government intended to do in the interval between the conclusion of Portal's mission and the adoption of a definite policy. The late Government had intended that the East Africa Company should administer affairs in Uganda and construct a rallway. The Prime Minister appeared anxious to evade this question, and had spoken disparagingly of the railway plan.

Sir William Harcourt, Chanceller of the Exchequer, replied that Mr. Baltour's question was easily answered. The Government would decide what to do after hearing Sir Gerald Portal's report. ILaughter: As for the action of the late Government, the withdrawal of the East Africa Company had been accepted by the Cabinet without a word as to future intentions.

Joseph Chamberlain said he regarded the Government's position as reasonable. Decisive action right better be deferred, perhaps, until after Sir Gerald Portal's return. He would remind the Government, however, that enough information could be derived from other sources to justify tome statement. Finally, in reply to the questions of Mr. Goschen, Chanceller of the Exchence in the last Salisbury Cabinet, Sir William Harcourt announced that Sir Gerald Portal had been empowered to arranze for the preservation of the peace after leaving Uganda. Mr. Gladstone empowered to arranze for the preservation of the peace after leaving Uganda. Mr. Gladstone empowered to arrange for the preservation of the peace after leaving Uganda. Mr. Gladstone concurred in this reply, but chiected to Mr. Goschen's attempt to interpret his concurrence \$8 an admission that D. as an admission that Portal was to have a fre hand to do as he thought best.

London, Feb. 3.-Secretary White, of the American Legation, has delivered to Lord Rosebery three dispaich boxes containing the American case in the matter of the Behring sea arbitration.

Athens, Feb. 3.-The carthquakes that have oc corred during the last two or three days at Zante In modern times, and no one can tell when the dis-turbances will cease. The shocks experienced last night did enormous damage; in fact, the whole island devastated. To add to the terror of the inhabitants a most terrific thunderstorm prevailed at the time of the shocks. The people were panic s'ricken and so great was the fear inspired that many lost their reason and are now hopelessly erazy. Lus night's shocks destroyed the bread ovens in the city of Zante, ren'ering it to possi le for the greater P tion of the inhabitants to procure bread. The Min later of the Interior has arrived at Zante and will everything in his power to relieve the distress. King George will start for Zante on Sunday. A British

ENGLAND'S POLICY ABROAD. warship and three vessels belonging to the Greek presided at the proceedings to-day, and Maitre Claust tents, provisions and medicines. presided at the proceedings to-day, and Maitre Claust represented Mrs. Zberowski. The Chevaller de Stuers tents, provisions and medicines.

Paris, Feb. 3.—A slight carthquake is reported to have been felt at helfort, capital of the Department of Haut-Khio, about 2 o'clock tils morning.

Maitre Clunct detailed the occurrences connecte

SIGNOR GIOLITTI DEFIANT.

A STORMY DEBATE IN THE ITALIAN PAR-

THE MINISTRY DETERMINED TO RESIST IN VESTIGATION OF THE BANK SCANDALS BY A COMMISSION-A DENIAL FROM EX-PREMIER CRISPI-THE MUR-DER OF SIGNOR NOTAR-

BARTOLO.

Rome, Feb. 3.-The pressure among the Deputies for a Parliamentary inquiry into the bank scandals was increased to-day by confirmation of troops who have been ordered to that country. mid the costs of the prosecution. "Was this the report that Signer Taulongo, the imprisened statement implicating Premier Giolitti and exafter the opening of the Chamber the President had read a letter from ex-Premier Crispi. The letter stated that Crispi had never handled a lish Ministers are discussing whether to protest to lira from the Bank of Rome, that nobody in office in the days of his Fremiership, so far as he knew, had had any official or personal rehe knew, had had any official or personal relations with the bank, and that he had never seen or heard anything to indicate that his predecessor or his successors had received any money from the bank for political or private purposes. Were he not confined to his bed, Crispi wrote, he would appear before the Chamber to prove the falseness of Taulongo's statement. As soon named Smetana, who had many friends and followers as he recovered he would appear to detend among the people. The priest was builed in the be-

> Signor Colajanni spoke at length concerning the necessity of appointing a Parliamentary commission to inquire into the scardal. His speech was delivered amid increasing confusion, which suddenly swelled to an uproor when, in conclusion, he shouted defiantly

> "The National Bank has paid annually a large sum of money to the Secret Service Fund. All have suspected this, and many of us know it

"A more utterly false statement could not be made in this House!" exclaimed Premier Giolitti, who was on his feet to reply before Colajanni could seat himself. The Premier then addressed Egyptian question. He recognized the fact, he himself to the Deputies, who, he said, were intent apon forcing a Parliamentary inquiry. It was for the Chamber to decide whether or not Deputy but he felt that now the sooner the occupation | Zeroi, who is charged with having received large treatment. Mr. Redmond asked if Mr. Asquith, the tives of the United States. All rumors of that livered up to the criminal law at once, but he and his collengues in the Ministry would resist to Irish members of the House could rely uponthe last every attempt to authorize an investigation by a commission of Deputies. The courts great Liberal party if they went out of office matters in question and there was no necessity of an extraordinary tribunal. The appointment of a Parliamentary commission at the present juncture would produce the general impression bury had assured Italy of British support in case that the Chamber wished to arrest the progress of justice, and therefore would discredit at once requested the Prime Minister to state that his the Deputies and the Government in the eyes of

> Premier Giolitti was interrupted frequently with termination to oppose a Parliamentary inquiry produced such a tunuit that the rest of his speech

report.

The police still think that the murder was done by bandits or by a man discharged from Signor Notarbartalo's service. Notarbartolo long ago was captured by bandits and held for ransom. He secured their arrest and panishment, and the police think they have hunted him down to get revenue.

NO DIVISION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. THE ADDRESS ASSENTED TO-LORD DUDLEY AT-TACKS THE GOVERNMENT.

London, Feb. 3 .- After a discussion lasting for three hours the House of Lords assented to the address in reply to the Queen's speech without a division. The House listened with earnest attention to a speech by the Earl of Dudley, attacking the foreign and home policy of the Government. The Earl referred to the fall in the value of the rupee, and expressed a hope that the Government, before doing anything affecting the value of the currency in India, would allow Parliament a chance to express its opinion on the silver question.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON THE FREE SILVER QUES-

Calcutta, Feb. 3.-A deputation of native and European merchants and others to-day waited upon Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, and submitted to him the resolutions adopted a few days ago at a meet ing of the representatives of all the mercantile classe demanding that, in view of the failure of the Brussels Monetary Conference to arrive at any conclusion on the bimetallic issue, the Government of India should imuediately close the mints to free coinnge. Lord Ladowne said that the Indian Currency Association had strengthened the case by leaving the proposals change the standard for future consideration. The ponents of the change must now show that, while a change of the currency standard of value from silver change of the carrency standard of Carden to gold would benefit other nations, it would damage inclus. The whole question must, however, await the issue of the Herschell Currency Commission, appointed in England to consider the question.

THE SUEVIA PARTIALLY DISABLED. Loudon, Feb. 3.-The Hamburg-American Line steamer Suevia, Captain Bauer, from Hamburg January 23 for New York, passed the Scilly Islands at 9:10 o'clo k this morning, bound east. She signalled that her engines were disabled, and that she was making for Southampton. She was steaming about eight miles an hour.

AHLWARDT'S PROSECUTION SUSPENDED.

Berlin, Feb. 3 .- In the Reichstag to-day Herr Weiner (Independent) made a motion that the House order the suspension of further prosecution of Rector Ahlardt, the well-known anti-Semite member of the Reichstag, during the present session. The motion was adopted.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 3.-The Banco de Roma y La Plata has suspended payment, in consequence of the losses sustained in gold speculation by the manager of the concern. These losses amount to \$1,000,000.

MRS, ZBOROWSKI'S SUIT TO RECOVER HER CHILD. Paris. Feb. 3.-In the First Chamber of the Civil ued for the possession of her child, a girl, at present in the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Paris, where the child has been placed by the Chevaller de Stuers, the former husband of Mrs. Zborowald. M. Bois-Lisle ; the city.

Mattre Clanet detailed the occurrences connected with the granting of the South Dakota divorce and ex plained that Mrs. Zborowski claimed that, under the lecree of the American court, she was entitled to pos-ession of her daughter. Both the parents were foreigners, and the w fe had applied for a divorce in her native land, because she was advised that M. de Stuers, as Minister from H fland to France, was not amenable to the juri-diction of the French courts. Judgment in the case will be given on Friday.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT THREATENING. -TALK OF REBELLION-THE SULTAN

AND THE RHEDIVE. Foreign Office to day from Lord Cromer, the British hours on the run from Chicago. As they had not Minister to Egypt, stating that the condition of affairs

Cairo, Feb 3.-The Khedive will go to Assloo

Constantinople, Feb. 3.-The ulemas or theological also be presented later by the Secretary of State during his absence a rebellion will be started. Premiers Di Rudini and Crispi. Immediately jurists of Constantin ple have sent an answer to an to President Harrison. Sultan sustains the Khedive, and that the Tur- that the credentials of the commissioners will be

RIOTING AT A FUNERAL.

A DISTURBANCE IN PRAGUE OVER THE BURIAL

Vienna, Feb. 3 .- Advices from Pregue state that in that city yesterday an excited crowd attended the funeral of an excommunicated Roman Catholic priest All other conditions of incorporation or " a church organ which had spoken unfavorably of Smetana. The police attempted to stop the riot Ing, and were resisted so vigorously that they had to draw their swords and charge upon the mob. The police succeeded in dispersing the crowd, many of whem were wounded. A large number of the rioters were arrested.

MR. MORLEY NON-COMMITTAL HIS GUARDED ANSWER TO MR. DARLING'S QUESTION-THE CASE OF DR. GALLAGHER.

London, Feb. 3.-In the House of Commons to-day, called attention to the statement of Thomas Callan, land Prison, that Dr. Gallacher, who is still confined subsidies from the Bank of Rome, should be de- Home secretary, would sanction such an independent sort were effectually disposed of by the fact that in the Atlantic.

of justice had ample powers to deal with the ful inquiry to be made into the mental condition of Dr. Gallacher and he was satisfied that the prisoner strongly than ever the natural and spontaneous Justice in Ireland, to the effect that the Irish Govern- Hawaii in usder a Territorial form of government. ment had neted illegally in refusing protection to protests, and the statement of his unniterable des sheriffs and tailiffs engaged in executing writs of

The Government made an inquiry into the management of the Bank of Sicily several years ago, and a voluminous report, said to incriminate all the directors except Notarbartolo, was filed in the Government Department, of which Signor Monzillo, new under arrest, had charge. This mental the directors except Notarbartolo selfom report was stolen, and the thief was never apererent was stolen and th little doubt that they are simply adventuresses, and that they are not, as at first supposed, agents of any foreign government.

SIE WILLIAM HARCOURT DISGUSTED.

London, Feb. 3.—Timothy Realy is reported to have been responsible for the blocking of Sir William Rar court's hill for technical election reforms. The bill was agreeable to Liberals and Unionists alike, but Healy objected to it because Ireland was excluded from its previsions. When Sir William Harcourt learned in Cabinet meeting of Healy's attitude he flung the draft of the bill on the floor in disgust. The Libernis are inconsed at Healy's obstinacy.

DID MISS MOORE WRITE THE LETTER? THE POLICE THINK THAT SHE LEFT HER HOME

VOLUNTARILY. No news was learned yesterday of Miss Saille Mo the young weman who disappeared on January 16 from the home of her sister, Mrs. Wilbur Cornell, of No. 133 West One hundred and third-st. When a reporter of The Tribune called on Mrs. Cornell he evening she said that she had heard nothing regard ing her sister. She added that no more letters ha been received from "N. Y. B. W.," who offered a few days ago to produce Miss Moure for \$5,000.

The police of the One hundredth st. station say that Mics Moore was independent, and apparently did not want to be supported by her brother in law. The do not think that she was kidnapped, but believ used the first opportunity offered to leave his home They also think that she herself has written the ic her sister, and placed the advertisements to

TALK OF OPPOSING JUDGE JACKSON.

DEMOCRATS TRINK THE PRESIDENT OUGUT NOT

TO HAVE MADE AN APPOINTMENT. Washington, Feb. 3.—Signs are not waiting to in dicate difficulty ahead in the pathway of the Jackson nomination. There was a special meeting of the senate Judiciary Committee this morning. The pur pose of the call was not related to the nomination; but when it was proposed that a favorable report should be made upon it there was some show of opposition from the Democratic side, and the nemination wen over under the rules of the committee. As far as can be learned, the apposition does not touch Judge Jackson's character or fitness, or even his Democracy. but is based on an objection founded on principle The Democrats have taken the position that it was no proper for an outgoing President to fill life places of uch Importance.

There is no question that Senators on both side of the chamber are deeply concerned by the probability of the nomination of a Republican Circuit Judg bility of the nomination of a Republican Circuit States to succeed Judge Jackson, the Democrats being de-termined in advance to resist the installation of a Republican on a Southern circuit and the Repub-licans fearing that they will have a hard struggle to confirm such a nomination at this late stage in the

JUDGE JACKSON CONGRATULATED.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3 .- Judge Howell E. Jackon is at home and is holding court in this city oon after the news of Ms nomination reached the city he was seen and said be would accept the appointment if confirmed. He further said he had no information from President Harrison that he would tender him the appointment. Judge Jackson has been the recipient of congratulations from citizens irrespective of party since the information reached

THEY WILL HAVE AN AUDIENCE WITH HE TAKES HIS OWN LIFE IN HIS OFFICE. SECRETARY J. W. FOSTER TO-DAY.

THEN THEY WILL BE INTRODUCED TO THE PRESIDENT-THEY WANT ANNEXATION WITH A RESTRICTED FRANCHISE-TALKS WITH ME'SES. THUES-TON AND CASTLE

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Feb. 3.-The commissioners from MORE BRITISH TROOPS MAY HAVE TO BE LANDED Hawaii, who bring with them the request of the night about 8 o'clock. A short time before his arrival, Provisional Government for annexation to the United States, arrived in this city at 5 o'clock London, Feb. 3.-A dispatch was received at the this evening, having been delayed two or three expected to have an audience with Secretary Foser until to-morrow, this delay was of no special consequences to the commissioners. To-morrow, through the offices of Mr. Mott Smith, they will be presented to Secretary Foster, and they may

At the White House there is every indication

fications which may be necessary to prevent the remove the body. evils of a too great exercise of native suffrage. absorption into the United States will waived, if a stable government of Commissioners are instructed to offer.

The Cabinet met again this morning and the discussion of the proposal of annexation. Secretary Foster presented the report which he had Tracy offered that which had come in the same his time in ada Boston at Honolulu. Both reports showed in- at Nos. 200-220 East One-hundred-and-twentydisputably that the revelution had occurred without the slightest participation in it on the part inquiry to be made in Dr. Gallagher's case as the the Minister had been away from Honelulu on a short cruise with Captain Wiltse on the Boston was said last night that he was a brother of E was said last night that he was a brother of E was also interested in a shirt factor; quiry. He added that he had already caused a care- had practically been precipitated before their rewas perfectly same. The statement made by Callan strongly than ever the natural and spontaneous was absolutely without foundation. Charles John character of the change of government, and more definite idea of the policy to be pursued by of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of favor some plan of annexatios which will bring

eviction at night, the circular giving the Hiegal tions. He received by mail to-day a request from Mr. Modey guardedly answered that the Lord Chief Justice's decision would command the attention of the Provisional Government, to continue in his

A Palermo daily says that the marder of Signer Labouchere proceeded without pause to his final statement that, as a practical man, he was disfinciled to divide the House on the amendment, and therefore was willing to defer the decision in the matter until the vote of expenses for the Uganda Commission should come up.

Mr. Gladstone replied that Mr. Labouchere might.

A Palermo daily says that the marder of Signer Signer and the marker of Signer and the marker of the superiors of the Bank of Sielly, and as such long director of the Bank of Sielly, and as such long director of the Bank of Sielly, and as such long director of the Bank of Sielly, and as such long director of the Bank of Sielly, and as such long director of the Bank of Sielly, and as such long director of the Bank of Sielly, and as such long director of the parameter all five look like well-to-do American business men. Mr. Thurston, the chairman, is a practical man, he was disconcerning the bank scandals.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The Deputies rejected to day a proposal that all Deputies of the Pariaments of 1855 and possible for re-election, in view of the general suspicion that most members of these pariaments had been compromised by the Pariaments had been comproment to the pariaments of the ner and deliberate and clear in speech. Mr. Marsden is stout, with light hair and rosy complexion. in manner he is more retiring than his associates. Mr. Carter is a young man, with a bright, pleas

ant, clean-shaven face. Mr. Thurston and Mr. Castle talked freely about their mission to this country. Among other things Mr. Thurston said. Briefly, the Comtone up the street, laid the ralls, and erected poles things Mr. Thurston said. "Briefly, the Commissioners are sent here by the Provisional Government of Hawaii to freat with the United States. on the track and have been running it continuously Hawaii desires, under certain conditions, to be annexed to the United States, either as a State er as a Territory, the choice as to which we are not now quite prepared to discuss. The authority of the Commissioners is, of course, that which is usually and properly given to like agents by a country which proposes to treat with importance. Our programme is to follow such arrangements as have been or may be made for us, and will be regulated by the customs in such cases. We hold curselves subject to the convenience of United States officials relative to the time and place for our deliberations. hall submit our credentials to-morrow to the secretary of State, and later we hope to be prented to the President. After this formality as courtesy we shall be ready for work. In the proclamation issued on January 17 there appears the following clause: 'A provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace is hereby established, to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.' This is our proposition. The terms upon which we shall ask for union with the United States I prefer not to tried in Onondaga County, which does away with the speak of just yet. I will say, however, that we are anxious for a union with the United States. This is our purpose, and I can assure you that we shall not submit any unreasonable requests, or any which it will be impossible to grant. The initial step of the Provisional Government was to secure annexation to the United States, and we shall do nothing to embarrass or prevent a conammation of that purpose."

shall do notality summation of that purpose."

Asked as to the sentiment among the people in Hawaii about annexation, Mr. Thurston said.

"The sentiment of what I may call intelligence and property is strongly in favor of such annexation; omitting the British representative and his immediate sympathizers, who are connected with Princess Kaiulaan, there are no exceptions to this statement. A majority of the natives are ignorant and unable to form sound opinions upon this subject. Among the leading natives, however, there are many who favor annexation. The native office-bolding class might oppose such a step, but speaking with a full knowledge of the existing conditions, I will say that although a number of natives might be against annexation new, many of these would repose at such a happy ending of domestic difficulties, once annexation became an accomplished fact."

In conclusion, Mr. Thurston said: "I regret very much to see in the papers an intimation that if aenexation of Hawaii is agreed to by the United States Louisiana sugar industries will suffer. I would like to see such an erroneous impression removed. About every foot of greaned available for sugar raising in Vawnii is

the United States Louisiana will suffer. I would like to see such an erroneous impression removed. About every foot of greund available for sugar raising in Uawan is new under cultivation, and is giving the greatest possible yield. Indeed, the supply of sugar is declining somewhat. In 1891 we produced only 130,000 tons, and in 1892 several thousand tons less. Last year three sugar plantations went out of existence entirely. Our yield of sugar is not greater in quantity than that demanded by the Pacific Coast States. Our industries in this line would not, therefore, interfers with cr in any manner induce those of Louisiana or other sugar-producing States.

Mr. Castle was asked what terms the Commissioners proposed to submit to this Govern-

THE DEAD MAN WAS WEALTHY, OWNING MUCH PROPERTY IN HARLEM.

Edward H. M. Just, a well-known and wealthy cal estate owner, committed suicide last night at his office, No. 272 West One-hundred-and-thirty fifth-st., by shooting himself in the head. He had been eccenric in his actions of late and it is supposed his mind was affected. No other explanation could be given for the doed, it was said. He went to his office No. 272 West One-hundred and-thirty-fifth-st., last a shoemaker had brought a pair of shoes for him and had left them with the janitor of the building. The janitor, Patrick L. Murphy, when he knew that Mr. Just had entered his office, took the shoes up-He saw Mr. Just stairs and gave them to him.

open the package and examine the shoes Murphy had left the office only a few momen when he heard a pistol shot. found Mr. Just stretched out at full length on the floor of the office unconscious. A large pistol was in his right hand. A wound in the left temple showed where the bullet had entered. Murphy ron for the buisness manager of the build- the slower-going leaders of the Cleveland faction

ing, known as the "Cosmopolitan Flats," and he in turn called in the police officer, William J. Sullivan, from the Taird Precinct Station, in West One-hundredand-twenty-fifth-st. Carl Just, who is the owner of the shirt factory at No. 709 Broadway, and a nephe The commissioners themselves state that their of the dead man, arrived at the place a few minutes main purpose is to secure annexation to this later, as did also Coroner Schultze. Edward H. M. country, and that they will gladly accept a Just lived with his nephew, at No. 2,528 Eighth-avo., Territorial form of government, with any modi- and the Coroner gave permission to the nephew to

When Mr. Just went to his office he had with him two satchels. One was found open after his death. have the repeal bill now on the calendar taken and it is thought that he took the pistol from it. However, it is believed that the deed was the result of a sudden impulse; for only a few seconds before Protestant cemetery. On the way back from the the islands directed from Washington can be Mr. Just shot himself he looked at the package which funeral the mob stoned the office of "The Clerical secured. The negotiations for annexation, how- the janitor handed him, and seemed to be interested ever, cannot be said to be in more than a specula-tive stage, for this Government does not know yet for his uncle's suicide. He said last night that his officially what precise terms of union the Hawaiian uncle had been eccentric of late years. A few weeks ago he had bought two handsome pistols, giving his it through nephew one of them. The pistol Mr. Just used has night was one of these.

Mr. Just retired from active business several year ago. He was formerly a shirt manufacturer. A few cents ago he assigned his interest in the firm of Just just received from Minister Stevens, and Secretary Brothers to his nephew, Carl Just. He spent most of nistering his property, which was mail from Captain Wiltse, commander of the principally in Harlem. He owned the Etsleben flats second st.; the Washington flats, at One-hundred and second st., the Australia and Seventheave, and the Cosmo pollian flats, where he kuiled himself. His property as far as could be learned last night, it settimated to worth £1,050,000. About twenty years are less this wife and family on a steamer which foundered in the Atlantic. Mr. Just spent much time in Ger

A PRESIDENT CHOSEN FOR DARTMOUTH THE REV. DR. W. J. TUCKER, OF ANDOVER, AT

LAST ACCEPTS THE HONOR. Poston, Yeb. 3 (special).-The Rev. Dr. W. Fucker, professor of sacred rheteric at Andor Theological Seminary, was this evening unanimously lected president of Dartmouth College. Profess Tucker was chosen nearly a year ago to succeed President Barriett. He declined the honor at that time but frow accepts. It is understood that President Enot, of Harvard, exerted some influence with Professior Tucker to induce him to change his mind. Instice's decision would command the attention of the Irish Government, and that whatever directions were necessary would be given to the police.

The opposition cheered Mr. Darling for defity raising the legal question, and also satisfically cheered Mr. Moriev for evading the question. The pidgment of the first honers have been presented until a successor that the first honers has been releared by the Gravernment to the Crown lawyers, who will probably advise that an appeal be taken.

The Commissioners during their stay in Walt.

The Commissioners during their stay in Walt.

The Commissioners during their stay in Walt. Dr. Benjamin Turner, of this city, a graduate of

proken out afresh among the rival street rallway companies of this place. The Asbury Park and Belmar Railway Company had originally constructed a spicunning down Main st. to the head of Wesley Lake, but had never used it. The tracks had been taket idered that further use of this spur had been aban doned by the company. But they suddenly dis-covered the great value of this spar, and on Thurs for the trolley system. They then placed a single our ince, with the evident object of preventing the new railroad from running its line within 1,000 feet of the line of the present road, which is authorized by law. The fight has become so bitter that the Board of Chosen Freeholders have taken a hard, and yesterday the road committee were hastily summoned to Asbury Park by Freeholder Cook Howland, its chairman. Its committee resolved to instruct its counsel to apply to the Chancellor praying for a grant or rule to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining the railroad company from laying its tracks over the Wesley Lake culvert. The new company claim that by the failure of the old company to operate that portion of the road within a given time they have forfeited all rights to the use of that portion of the reute, and threaten legal proceedings toolang to an eviction. to apply to the Chancellor praying for a grant

A SUIT BROUGHT BY P. E. CROUSE'S COUSIN. Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 3 (Special).-The twentygeven first cousins of the late Daniel Edgar Crouse, who believe they are the next of kin and the rightful heirs to the millions contained in the estate, made a startling move to-day. Instead of waiting for Mrs. Kosteriliz, as the guardian of Dorothea Edgarita, to begin a contest, they served papers to-day upon Mesers. Nottingham & Graves, the executors here, and in New-York upon Mrs. Kosterlitz and her child, demanding their appearance in court. The case is to be necessity of having to light the case in New-York. The action is brought to determine who are the next of The title of the action is: "George N. Crouss and others agt. Jacob A. Nottingham and another, as executors of the estate of Daniel Edgar Crouse, and Eula Henrietta Kosterlitz and Dorothen Edgarita Wil-It was learned that Mrs. Kosterlitz is described as the late wife and widow of Mr. Crouse and the mother of the child. Knowledge as to Mrs. Kosterlitz and her child is based only upon information and be-lief, for the purpose of making her a party to the action. Some sensational and interesting evidence may

SATISFACTORY TESTS ON THE VESUVIUS.

Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 3.-The tests with the pneu matic tubes of the cruiser Vesuvius were continued at the Navy Yard to-day. The vessel did not move down to the lower harbor, because it was desired to acquired by a comparison of the result of preliminary practice with the results obtained during present experiments. Beginning shortly before noon, seven shits have been fired to-day, with even more satisfactory results than any yet obtained. Two shots fired from the same gun consecutively were absolutely accurate. Had the tests been made on shore the two shells would have fallen in the same hole. fired for a range of 2,000 yards fell directly on the

fired for a range of 2,000 yards fell directly on the line. The tests of to-day were made for ranges of 2,000, 1,500, 1,400 and 1,300 yards. Speaking of the day's work an officer said that it would be misleading to state that every shot had been entirely satisfactory. One of to-day's shots had, he sail, been disappointing, but the remaining six shots had given the most satisfactory results yet ob-fained.

arrived in the harbor this afternoon at 5 p. m. Tids afternoon she came up to the Navy Yard, where Ersign W. L. Dodge in command reported to Cop-tain Stand of the Roard, and afterward to the com-mandant of the Naval Station. The Walmeta brought the buoys which will mark the course in the lower harbor. It is probable that the Vesavius will not go down to the lower harbor before Menday.

HAWAITS ENVOYS ARRIVE. | E. H. M. JUST KILLS HIMSELF. | SENATOR HILL AS LEADER

HIS CLEVER TACTICS ON THE SILVER RE-

PEAL BILL. HE WILL MOVE TO TAKE IT UP IN THE SENATE ON MONDAY - SLOW-GOING CLEVELAND

SENATORS ELBOWED TO THE REAR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 3.-Senator Hill made clever political move this afternoon in assuming, without challenge, the leadership on the Democratic side of the Senate of the so called anti-silver forces, thus diverting to himself the eredit of anything that may be done by Democratic help to repeal the Sherman Silver law-a credit which some one of the distinctive Cleveland might have been expected to be eager to claim. Mr. Hill sees a point when it comes his way, and the celerity with which he grasped the situation and took the head of the anti-silver Democratic col-

umn on a gentle hint from Mr. Sherman must

have caused acute astonishment in the minds of

whom he thus elbowed to the rear. Mr. Teller had started some interesting talk on the silver question by referring to the rumored threat of Mr. Cleveland to use all his official power to force Congress, either now or after March 4, to repeal the Silver Purchase act. After an entertaining colloquy between Mr. Teller and Mr. Vest on the supposed intentions and policy of the President-elect, Mr. Sherman remarked that he wished to explain why he had not asked to up for action. He was convinced, he said, that a motion to take up this bill could not be carried, and he did not care to ask the Senate to act in the matter until he was satisfied that he had a clear majority behind him. Any other Senator, however, he concluded, was at liberty to make the motion and try his skill in getting

This direct invitation to the Democratic contingent, which has been ciamoring for anti-silver legislation in deference to Mr. cleveland's wishes, was levelled more especially at Senator Gray, who had said something about the desirability of having an immediate vote. But the Delaware Senator did not rise to the opportunity of thus putting himself at the head of the movement to enforce the Chicago platform by means of Democratic votes. Senator Hill, however, saw the chance that was offered and accepted it. He gave notice that he would move to take up the Repeal bill on Monday next, and thus formally assumed the active leadership of the Democratio side in the effort to meet the demand of the President-elect for the stoppage of silver purchases.

The exploitation of Mr. Cleveland's policy of repeal is thus put in Concress in the hands of the two men who did the most, perhaps, to obstruct his nomination at Chicago. In the House Bourke Cockran has crowded tieneral Tracey to the wall and now poses as the "conf dential representative" of the President-elect in his fight to overthrow the Sharman law. In the Senate Mr. Hill has pushed aside the Cleveland leaders Carlisle, Gray, McPherson. Vilus and the rest, and is now by his own promptitude installed in actual charge of the Democratic anti-silver crusade.

It is scarcely probable that Mr. Hill's motion, if made on Monday, will be agreed to by the Senate. The session programme is already made up, and the friends of the various measures on the list will be reluctant to sacrifice the chance of carrying through the legislation they desire for the mere enjoyment of a discussion of the silver question, which gives only the slightest promise of resulting in any conclusion whatever. anti-silver forces will be at a great disadvantage in the attempt to displace the regular programme for the sake of a struggle over the Repeal bill, At best they have in the Senate a majority of but two or three, and on Mr. Hill's motion they are likely to be in a minority of ten or twelve. Mr. Carlisle has resigned as a member of the Senate and his seat will become vacant to-morrow. Castle is a large and vigorous man, and of pleasing address. Mr. Whiter is a large fine looking man, with gray hair and beard. He is the oldest The Seashore Electric Senate put at only eight. What effect other recent changes in the Senate will have on the vote on Monday it is not easy to say.

Mr. Teller, in presenting a couple of petitions on the silver question, addressed the Senate on the subject. They had been told in the public press that a gentleman closely connected with the incoming Administration had announced as a certain thing that if the Sherman bill were not repealed at this session, an extra session would be called. In his judgment there was a decided majority of the Senate opposed at this time to the repeal of the Sherman act, and there was a decided majority against its repeal on both sides of the chamber. It was not and never had been a political question. The incoming Administration, whatever might be its inclination, could not make it a distinctive feature of its policy. He quoted from a New-York paper to the effect that a distinguished gentioman, clossly allied to the incoming Administration, had stated authoritatively that the incoming President had determined that the Sherman act should be repealed at this session. He did not intend to assert that the President-elect was in the slightest degree responsible for the agticle, and he had only cited it for the purpose of showing the indecent methods employed by the newspaper press. Mr. Teller then diverged into a discussion of the exportation of gold, and of the relative use of gold and

Mr. Vest submitted that the character of no public man was safe if he was to be held responsible for the utterances of newspapers. In his judgment no one was authorized to say what Mr. Cleveland would do.

Mr. Teller reminded Mr. Vest that he had specifically disclaimed holding Mr. Cleveland responsible for the newspaper statements.

Mr. Sherman spoke of having reported from the Committee on Finance the bill to suspend the purchase of silver bullion, and said that he had often seen the question discussed in the newspapers why he had not moved to take it up. He had stated to Senators over and over again that he did not consider it his duty to move to take it up until he was satisfied that there was a majority of Senators to stand by him and pass it. And he said now that whenever he was sure that there was such a maority in favor of it he would move to take it up, as it was his duty to do. It was equally the right of any other Senator to make that motion, and it would not be a discourtesy either to himself or the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Gray-What better evidence can you have of the disposition of the Senaté than a roll

Mr. Gray-What better evidence can you have of the disposition of the Senate than a roll-call of its members on such a motion?

Mr. Sherman-It is better for us to be frank with each other, because this is not a party question. It is a question that affects the people of the United States without distinction of party. Whenever I become satisfied that a majority of Senators is for the bill, I will move to take it up. I will not be an obstructionist. I never have been an obstructionist, and never will be. I never will attempt to do what I do not believe will be sanctioned by a majority of the Senate: nor will I seek by undue opposition to prevent action on any measure. I say frankly to the Senate and to the country that whenever I am satisfied that a majority of the Senate is in favor of the bill reported by me, I will feel it my duty to move to take it up, and it is equally the duty of any other Senator who is in favor of it to move to take it up. I have not, by personal solicitation or advances of nestions to any Senator on either side of the chamber tried to find out how he stands on this question. But I have taken the means to ascertain, as nearly as I could, how each individual Senator stands, and find that there are many reasons, diversent in their character, as to why the bill should not be taken up at the present stage of the public business. I am, therefore, not satisfied that a majority of Senators.